

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter provides the discussion of antisocial personality disorder found in Richard Franklin's character in the novel *The Guardian* by Nicholas Sparks. Theory of antisocial personality disorder is used as a tool to analyze the evidences taken from the object of the study. According to Meloy and Yakeley in their study entitled *Antisocial Personality Disorder*, there are six characteristics of antisocial personality disorder and all the six characteristics of antisocial personality disorder are found in the character of Richard Franklin.

3.1 Anxiety and Attachment in Richard Franklin's Childhood

One point to describe whether a person has anxiety and attachment characteristic is by searching the childhood memory of the person. The person with anxiety and attachment characteristic is more likely have experienced bad childhood and bad treatment such as tormented and experienced physical abuse. From the novel it is found that when he was a child, Richard Franklin experienced physical abuse from his parents. He was occasionally beaten by his father and he often saw his mother being beaten by his father. Some nights he heard his mother being hit by his father at their bedroom. His father was an alcoholic who worked at a chemical plant and his mother was a homemaker. He knew from the evidences that his abusive father had been torturing his mother by the swollen eyes and cheek purple that left on his mother skins:

Just like his mother. The victim. Always the victim. He closed his eyes, retreating to the past. It was 1974, and the image always the same. With her left eye swollen shut and her cheek purple, his mother was loading suitcase into the trunk, trying to move quickly. (Sparks, 2003, p. 123)

Other evidence that shows how dangerous his father was and how his mother was afraid of his father is when his mother was thinking about leaving his father for good and would never come back;

She told herself she was leaving for good this time. This time, he wouldn't talk her into coming back. She told herself she wouldn't believe him, no matter how sweet he was to her, no matter how sincere his promises were. She told herself that if she stayed again, he would kill her. Maybe not this month or the next, but he would kill her. And then he would kill their son. (Sparks, 2003, p. 124)

The evidence above shows how his mother was afraid of his father. In the night, Richard was about to sleep when he heard his father beat his mother in their bedroom;

He'd heard his mother screaming and crying the night before as he lay in bed. Heard the sharp crack as his father's hand connected with her cheek, heard his mother crash into the thin wall that separated his room from theirs, heard her moaning and pleading for him to stop, that she was sorry, that she'd been planning to do the laundry but had to take their son to the doctor instead. He'd listened as Vernon called his mother names and made the same accusations he always did when he was drinking. (Sparks, 2003, pp. 124-125)

The evidence above shows how his father physically abused his mother and he witnessed the event by himself. He keeps the emotion that he has for himself every time his father beats his mother. More evidence that shows how much Richard hates his father, is described as follows:

He didn't want the monster to be his father. He hated him. Hated the greasy shine in his hair when he got home from the chemical factory, the boozy way he smelled at night. Hated the fact that while other kids in the neighborhood got bikes and roller skates for Christmas, he'd been given a baseball bat with no glove or a ball. Hated the way

he beat his mother when the house wasn't clean enough or if he couldn't find something his mother had put away. Hated the way they always kept the curtains drawn, and how no one had ever been allowed to visit. (Sparks, 2003, p. 125)

Later in the story, Richard's father died from a mysterious cause. His father died because of carbon monoxide. The evidence below show how his father died.

A neighbor who was walking his dog saw him as he was nearing home. The garage had been left open, and Vernon pulled the car into the small space. Boxes were piled against both walls. This was where the speculation began, however. That he had closed the garage door, there was no doubt, evidence by the high levels of carbon monoxide. But why, the coroner wondered, hadn't he turned the engine off first? And why did he get back in to the car after closing the garage door? For all intense and purposes, it looked like a suicide, though his friends at O'Brien's insisted there wasn't a chance he would have done something like that. He was a fighter, not a quitter, they said. He wouldn't have killed himself. (Sparks, 2003, p. 194)

From the way Richard Franklin's father died, the police at the time started to speculated on the way how his father died. Soon, when Jennifer tells Julie more information about Richard Franklin's background, she tells Julie about the phone call that she make with the former police officer that know Richard's father's case.

'I talked to one of the officers in that case. He's retired now, but he remembered it well. He said that nobody believed Vernon Bonham had committed suicide, but because they couldn't prove anything- and knew Vernon wasn't exactly the model husband and father-they let it go. But he suspected the kid had closed the garage door and turned the engine back on after Vernon had passed out.' (Sparks, 2003, p. 440)

The evidences above shows the way how Richard killed his father. The anger and hateful feelings that he kept for a long time exploded and it turned out as an action by murdered his father.

His mother, after the death of her husband, began to drink heavily and become violent, as if choosing to remember her husband by assuming his actions.

Richard's mother began to beat him using the buckle end of the belt against him. The torturing continued for nine months.

In the novel, it is found that Richard has murdered his father because he feels sorry for his mother and he hates him. He did not want he and his mother to keep suffering and he hated his father for putting them in pain. He wanted to free his mother and him from his father. Although the cause of his father's death remains as suicide, Richard conceded that he murdered his father. It is also found that he also murdered his mother after his mother began to torture him. He began to hate her but there was nothing to do to stop her right away. After nine months, he ground his mother's sleeping pills and slipped them into her vodka.

The following night she'd done it again, but this time he'd expected her and accepted the beatings with the same quite rage he had in the past with his father. He knew then that he hated her, but that there was nothing he could do to stop her right away. Not with the police suspicious about the way his father had died. Nine months later, his back and legs were scared, he ground his mother's sleeping pills and slipped the contents into her vodka. After going to sleep, she never woke up. In the morning, as he stood over the bed staring at her, he thought about how limited her intelligence had been. Though she'd suspected that he'd had something to do with his father's death, she couldn't bring herself to believe that the same thing could happen to her. (Sparks, 2003, p.366)

Richard felt that his mother is a danger for him and he needed to survive from her. These evidences are the characteristics of anxiety when he remains calm and decides to murder his parents because he feels his parents are danger for him and he has to survive.

Other evidence from the novel that shows about how low Richard Franklin's anxiety and attachment is when Richard hunts Julie to the beach house and he killed Julie's dog, Singer, just because he is afraid that Singer would come to him and bite

him again. He gave Singer meat that was mixed with poison to make Singer suffocated and paralyzed. After he killed singer, he came to Julie when Julie was obviously did not expected him.

Julie stared at Richard without breathing as everything clicked into place. He was here. He's done something to Singer. He's done something to Pete. He's done something to Mike. Oh, God . . . Mike . . . *And now he was here for her.* 'You . . .,' was all she could manage to say. A brief smile flickered across his face. *Of course*, he seemed to say, *who were you expecting?* He stopped a few feet away, and after holding her gaze for a moment or two, his eyes drifted toward Singer. 'I'm sorry about Singer,' he said, his voice low. 'I know how much you care for him.' He spoke as though he'd had nothing to do with it. A bereaved expression crossed his face, as if he were someone attending the funeral of a close friend. (Sparks, 2003, p. 479)

Evidence above shows how Richard responds towards Julie. He seems so calm and relaxed and he has no emotion on his face although he has killed Julie's dog. He displays no emotion, showing the attachment of himself. The bad childhood and bad treatment that Richard has experienced stays in his memory and the memory itself make him become what he is in the present.

Richard Franklin also shows the attachment characteristics on how he is obsessed with camera. He is obsessed with the camera and photography because it is the only escape that he has when he is surrounded by the uncomfortable environment;

The drinking. The beatings. The cockroach-invested kitchen. The smell of mold and rotting dry wall. The soupy well water from the tap that made him sick to his stomach. His only escape had been through the photographs in books by Ansel Adams, photographs that seemed to whisper of other places, better places. He'd discovered the books in the school library, and he'd spend long hours studying them, losing himself in the surreally beautiful landscapes. (Sparks, 2003, p. 192)

The evidence above shows the first time he got interested with the photograph. Later on he got interested and obsessed with the camera. There are few evidences that shows Richard's obsession with camera. The first one is when Richard was ten years old, his mother somehow persuaded his father to buy him a small camera and two boxes of film. It was the only time in Richard's life that he could remember crying out of happiness.

He spent hours photographing items in the house or birds in the backyard. He took pictures at dusk and dawn because he liked the light at those hours; he became adept at moving silently, obtaining close-ups that seemed impossible. When he finished a roll of film, he would run inside and beg his father to have them developed. When the photos were ready, he would stare at them in his bedroom, trying to assess he'd done right or wrong. (Sparks, 2003, pp. 192-193)

In the beginning of Richard's new hobby, his father seemed interested and amused by the photos that Richard took. Later on, his father began to comment on the photos saying that Richard only spending money on his new hobby. Furthermore, Richard's father smashed the camera with hammer in front of him. From this point, Richard began to hate his father more and keeps it for himself until he has the chance to murder his father.

The second evidence is when Richard was in the foster home, after the death of his parents. The only items that he had brought with him were clothes and the camera he had stolen from his neighbors and the box of photographs he had taken. He shared a room with two older boys whom happened to steal his camera and make him upset because of it;

It was these two boys who stole his camera two months after he'd moved in, selling it at a pawnshop in order to buy cigarettes. When Richard found them, they were playing in the vacant lot next door.

On the ground was a baseball bat, and he reached for it. They laughed at first, since they were both taller and heavier. In the end, however, they were rushed to the hospital in a pair of ambulances, their faces crushed beyond recognition. (Sparks, 2003, p. 228)

From the evidence above, it shows that Richard beat the boys because they stole his camera. He got angry and beat them badly.

The evidences above that taken from the novel is used to prove that Richard Franklin has the anxiety and attachment characteristics as one of the characteristics of antisocial personality disorder. Based on Richard Franklin's childhood, it is found that he had experienced physical abuse from his parents which is also stated in the theory that person with anxiety and attachment more likely to experienced physical abuse as a child. It was a base point that shows the characteristic of anxiety and attachment. From the anxiety, the evidences prove that Richard has a low level of anxiety by the way he react or respond toward the situation happened. The evidences taken to prove the attachment characteristic shows that Richard has preoccupation with a nonhuman object, which is the camera.

3.2 Narcissism in Richard Franklin's Character

Richard Franklin's narcissism is also observed through his behavior. He has grandiose fantasies. He fantasizes things based on what he wants to believe despite what is real. It is found in the novel that Richard Franklin is an aggressive narcissist by the way he acts and behaves toward Julie Barenson. As it is mentioned in the novel, when Julie found out that Richard had been stalking her and disturbed her, he showed up near Julie's house and had this conversation with Julie.

'Don't you remember our dates?' Richard said, his voice soft. He looked almost wistful, and the whole scene suddenly struck Julie as

surreal. ‘Our time together was special. Why don’t you want to admit that?’ ‘There’s nothing to admit.’ She took another step away. ‘Why are you acting this way?’ He sounded wounded, puzzled. ‘Mike’s not here now—it’s just us.’... ‘I love you,’ he said again. ‘And we can start over now. We’ll go to the theatre again—I know you liked that. Or if you don’t want to do that, we can go anywhere you want. It doesn’t matter. And we’ll just chalk up to this infatuation with Mike as a mistake, okay? I’ll forgive you.’ As he spoke, Julie continued backing away, her eyes growing wider with every word. But it wasn’t simply his words that scared her, it was the look of utter sincerity on his face. (Sparks, 2003, pp.316-317)

From the evidence above it can be seen that the way Richard Franklin talk to Julie as he believed that Julie is actually in love with him. He aggressively pushed Julie with his words as if he has done nothing wrong and Julie is the one who did wrong. Other evidence that shows Richard’s fantasy about Julie is about after Richard tricked Mike to attack him, Richard had a thought about Julie.

He was beginning to lose faith, but she’d redeemed herself at the bar. She hadn’t be able to ignore him, she hadn’t be able to walk away. No, he thought, she’d *had* to talk to him, and though her words were spiteful, he knew what she was really feeling. Yes, he knew, she cared for him, for weren’t anger and love opposite sides of the same coin? Great anger wasn’t possible without great love . . . and she’d been so angry. (Sparks, 2003, p.305)

The evidence above shows how Richard fantasizes about Julie by misinterpreting Julie’s anger toward him. He imagines that Julie’s anger is out of her love toward him while Julie is actually scared of and angry with him. More evidence is about Richard playing with his own mind about Julie, as it mentioned in the novel:

His breathing steadied as he opened his eyes. He was in control again, but he could still feel anger coursing through him. Why, he wondered, did she insist on repeating her mistakes? He’d tried to be nice. He’d tried to be fair. He’d been patient with her and her little friend. More than patient. His eyes narrowed. Didn’t she have any idea what she was forcing him to do? (Sparks, 2003, p.369)

The evidence above shows how Richard fantasizes about Julie as if she has made mistakes toward him. The mistake he mentions is actually the fact that Julie has chosen Mike over him. Richard fantasizes and believes Julie is only playing with Mike. Richard also shows this characteristic when he hunted Julie to the beach house and attacked Mike in the house in order to keep him away from Julie. Later on, Richard came to Julie and she asked him about what Richard had done to Mike.

‘What did you do to him?’ she choked. ‘It doesn’t matter.’ ‘What did you do!?’ she screamed, unable to control herself. ‘Where is he?’ Richard took another step toward her, his voice still gentle. ‘I didn’t have a choice, Julie. You know that. He was controlling you, and I couldn’t let that continue. But you’re safe now. I’ll take care of you.’ He took another step, and Julie suddenly slid back, away from Singer. ‘He didn’t love you, Julie,’ he said. ‘Not the way I do.’ (Sparks, 2003, p. 480)

In the evidence above, Richard says that he does not have no other choice but to attack Mike because he says that Mike is controlling Julie. From this point, Richard fantasizes about Mike whom he says is controlling Julie while the truth is that both Julie and Mike is in love with each other.

The evidence above proves the narcissism as one of the antisocial personality disorder characteristics that are found in the character of Richard Franklin. It shows that Richard is an aggressive narcissistic and has grandiose fantasies. He believes the things that he wants to believe, which include Julie falling in love with him and Mike trying to control Julie.

3.3 Psychological Defenses in Richard Franklin’s Character

Psychological defenses on Richard Franklin’s character is analyzed through his behaviors and emotions. Richard is doing a projective identification when he

gives Julie a locket that exactly looks like a locket that used to be Jessica's. "He stared at the locket, an odd smile on his face, as if he were thinking of something else. He kept his eyes on it as he answered. 'Perfect. It's exactly the way I remember it.'" (Sparks, 2003, p.78). Richard tries to identify Julie as his late wife, Jessica.

Jessica once had the same locket in the past as mentioned in the novel:

From the file, Jennifer slid a photo across the table, the one she'd found on the bed stand. Mike and Julie looked at it, then slowly raised their eyes again. 'Uncanny, isn't it? This is Jessica. Here—I wanted you to see this, too.' Though it made her feel as if bugs were crawling over her skin, Julie glanced at the photo again, and this time she saw what Jennifer was pointing to. Hanging from the young woman's neck was the locket that Richard . . . Robert, whoever . . . had given Julie. She heard herself whisper her name. 'Jessica Bonham,' she said, 'J.B.' (Sparks, 2003, p.442-443)

The evidence describes that the locket Richard gave Julie to identify Julie as Jessica was the same locket he gave to Jessica. Both of the locket has the J.B. words crafted on them which stands for Jessica Bonham or Julie Barenson. Moreover, Richard says 'the way I remember it' to Julie which meant the way he remember the locket from Jessica's neck. More evidence taken from the novel is when Richard called Julie by Jessica. At the time, Julie is afraid of Richard because of what he has done to her but Richard come to Julie's neighborhood, pretending to meet her accidentally and had a conversation with Julie which make her scared even more. "Julie backed away, stumbling on an exposed root and almost losing her balance. 'I'm not going anywhere with you,' she hissed. 'Don't be this way. Please. I'll make you happy, Jessica.'" (Sparks, 2003, p.317) and other evidence were taken when Richard hunts Julie down to the beach house and he had a fight with Julie. Richard is trying stop Julie from hitting his chest and face by pulling Julie's hair.

“‘I’m serious,’ he said, his voice lower, more ominous. ‘I know you’re upset, but I don’t want to hurt you, Jessica.’ ‘I’m not Jessica!’ she screamed.” (Sparks, 2003, p.484) In these evidences, Richard calls Julie by Jessica. Though Richard realize it is Julie whom standing in front of him, he still calls Julie by Jessica. It is other evidence of projective identification.

Richard also shows his psychological defenses by devaluation, which means the reduction of someone’s importance. It is shown by the evidence taken from the novel where Richard murdered his father because he thought that his father is a threat to him and his mother’s life. In the other hand, he also murdered his mother because his mother begun to torture him after his father’s death. It means that there are reduction of the importance of his parents for him. Richard also shows the devaluation toward Mike as it is mentioned in the novel where Richard thinks that Mike is not good enough for Julie.

Richard watched Mike make his way down the walk and slam the door as he got in his truck. He smiled, knowing that Julie would finally understand the truth about Mike. That she couldn’t rely on him. That Mike was a person who acted on impulse and emotion, not reason. That Mike wasn’t worthy of her, nor ever was. That she deserved someone stronger, smarter, someone equal to her love. (Sparks, 2003, p.358)

In this evidence, Richard is devaluating Mike because he thinks that Julie does not deserves Mike. The evidence above can also be denial because the way Richard shows that he is actually denying the fact that Julie chose Mike over him. Other evidence of denial is shown where Mike came back to Julie to comfort her after the fight.

Richard had reversed course as soon as he saw Mike pull up in front of the house, and he climbed back into the tree. Now he was

watching them, his face growing hard. No, Richard thought. No, no, *no*. . . . As if living a nightmare, he saw her go into Mike's arms; he saw her fold into him. . . . No, this was not happening, this couldn't be *happening*. Mike was back, and they were holding each other. As if they *loved* each other. (Sparks, 2003, p.369)

It can be seen from the evidence above that Richard clearly deny the fact that Julie and Mike is actually in loved with each other. He could not believe that Mike will came back for Julie after he leave Julie alone in her home. The evidences above that are taken from the novel is used to prove the psychological defenses characteristics within the character of Richard Franklin. Richard Franklin shows some of the basic points of psychological defenses such as, projective identification, devaluation, and denial. From projective identification, Richard is trying to identify Julie as his late wife, Jessica. He calls Julie by Jessica although he know Julie and Jessica are different persons. Devaluation shown by Richard are when he murdered his parents because he reduce the important of his parents and when he reduce the importance of Mike because he thought that Julie and Mike should not be together.

3.4 Object Relations in Richard Franklin's Character

Object relation is the way how someone treat someone else not as a person but as an object to dominate and exploit. Object relation on Richard Franklin's character shows how he dominate and exploit some people around him. Some of the evidences that taken from the novel are given by other characters who describes the way Richard Franklin threaten them and some other evidences are given by the novel narration. The first evidence taken from how Jake Blansen, a co-worker of Richard, described Richard Franklin. It was when Jennifer Romanello, a police officer, called Jake Blansen to find out more about Richard Franklin and what kind

of person is Richard Franklin. When Jennifer Romanello called him, he was not sure to talk with her because he thought that a police officer should talk the corporate but Jennifer insisted that Jake Blansen is the one who could give her the information. Later on, Jake Blansen started to give her the information one by one until Jake Blansen described Richard Franklin as a dangerous man. He said that the company they worked for hired Richard because he keeps costs down, but Richard did it by scrimping on safety and there were men hurt because of him.

‘He puts off maintenance, things break, people get hurt. OSHA would have a field day here. One week, it was one of the cranes. The next week, it’s a boiler in one of the barges. I even reported it to corporate, and they promised to look into it. But I guess he found out and he came after me.’ ‘He attacked you?’ ‘No . . . but he threatened me. In an indirect way. He started off like we were buddies, you know? Asking about the wife and the kids, things like that. And then he told me how disappointed he was that I didn’t trust him, and that if I wasn’t more careful, he’d have to let me go. Like all of this was my fault, and he was doing me a big favor by trying to protect me. And he puts his arm over my shoulders and sort of mumbles that it would be ashamed if there were any more accidents. . . . The way he said it gave me the feeling he was talking about me and my family specifically. He gave me the creeps, and to be honest, I was thrilled to see him go.’ (Sparks, 2003, p.338)

The evidence above shows that Jake Blansen describes Richard as a person who can do anything to make sure no one blocking his way to his goal. Richard does not consider Jake Blansen as a person who deserve respect. He treated Jake as an object whom he can destroy at any time. The other evidence is the description of Richard by Elaine Marshall, Jessica’s sister. It was when Jennifer Romanello called her in order to get the information about Jessica and also information about Richard Franklin. Elaine Marshall talked about Richard and Jessica with overwhelming emotion, as it taken from the novel.

‘He’s insane,’ she said. Her words are clipped, as if she were doing her best to stay in control. ‘Everyone was afraid of him, including Jessica. He’s violent and dangerous . . . and he’s smart. Jessica tried to get away from him once. He used to beat her. She went to the supermarket one night for groceries and we never saw her again. Everyone knew he did it, but they never found her.’ (Sparks, 2003, p.435)

Elaine Marshall also adds the description about how Richard Franklin behaved at the beginning of his relationship with Jessica:

‘He was charming and handsome and pursued Jessica until she fell head over heels for him. He seemed nice at first, and we all liked him. They eloped after dating for six months, and after they were married, things changed. He got real possessive, and he didn’t like it when Jessica called us. Pretty soon, she rarely left the house, but on the few occasions we did manage to see her, but it took a long time before she listened to us.’ (Sparks, 2003, p.436)

The way Elaine Marshall describes Richard and the way Richard behaves toward Jessica shows that he dominates Jessica. She said that Richard got real possessive and tried to forbid her to meet her family and kept her on home. Therefore, Elaine said that there was one point where Jessica ran away from Richard, but he hunted her down.

‘She finally accepted that she had to. For a couple of days, he acted as if nothing happened. He tried to get us to tell him where she went, but of course none of us would tell him anything. We knew what was going on by then. She went to Kansas City, a place where she could start over, but he hunted her down. I have no idea how he did it, but he found her and brought her back. And she stayed with him for a couple of weeks. I can’t explain it, other than to say that he had this sort of power over her when they were together. I mean, her eyes were dead when you talked to her—like she knew she could never get away—but my mom and I went over to their house and finally dragged her out of there. She moved back in with our parents, and she was trying to get her life back together. She even seemed to be doing better after a while. And then one night, she went to the supermarket and we never saw her again.’ (Sparks, 2003, p.436-437)

From the evidence, Richard is described as a person who does not treat Jessica as a person who deserves respect or empathy. More likely, Richard seems to limit Jessica and exploit her. He controls her as an object.

In the novel, it is also found that Richard is stealing an identity of a man named Richard Franklin. Richard Franklin was actually born and raised as Robert Bonham, but after he murdered Jessica, he became a fugitive and he stole Richard Franklin's identity.

He'd had no other choice given the circumstances, and he could still remember the sense of relieve and satisfaction when he'd finally found the one he needed. He'd driven across three states on his trip to Denver, across the Mississippi and through the badlands, then spent three weeks learning the man's routines. He'd watched the real Richard Franklin as he watched Julie now. He'd learned that Franklin was short and balding, obviously gay, and that he spend most of his time alone. Occasionally, Franklin worked late at the office and one night he watched Franklin moving toward his car in a darkened parking lot, head down as he sorted through the keys. Franklin didn't hear him approached, and he placed a gun to Franklin's head. 'Do exactly what I say,' he whispered, 'And I'll let you live.' (Sparks, 2003, p. 422)

This evidence shows how Richard Franklin met the real Richard Franklin. Although Richard said that he would let the real Richard Franklin live after doing what he has said, he did not fulfill his words. He murder the real Richard Franklin in order to fully become "Richard Franklin".

Franklin had done everything that he had asked him to do and had answered all of his questions. Franklin had gone to the ATM and had packed a suit case. Franklin had even allowed himself to be tied and blind folded, in the hope that his cooperation would be rewarded. He'd driven Franklin to the mountains and told him to lie down on the side of the road, he remembered the bagging, and how Franklin's bladder had emptied in fear when he'd heard the unmistakable click of a gun being cocked. He had almost laughed at the man's weakness, his *smallness*, thinking how different they were. The man was nothing: a tiny, inconsequential nothing. Had he been in that

situation, he would have fought or tried to get away. But Franklin began to cry, and three hours later, he was buried in a grave that would never be discovered. (Sparks, 2003, p.422-423)

The evidence above shows how Richard dominates and exploits the real Richard Franklin. Richard is described as 'he' and the real Richard Franklin is described as 'Franklin'. It is clear that Richard shows no mercy and he treat Franklin not as a whole meaningful person, but as an object to exploit. He has stolen the real Richard Franklin's identity, money, and belongings. He has even murdered him and buried him to make the real Richard Franklin never be discovered. The evidences proves that Richard Franklin has the trait of object relation, which is one of the characteristics of antisocial personality disorder.

3.5 Affects in Richard Franklin's Character

Affects on Richard Franklin is shown by the emotions that he feels about people around him. The first evidence taken from the novel is about Richard's emotion when he is in his darkroom thinking about Julie. It is when after the incident at the bar when Richard has tricked Mike to attack him and make Mike deal with the police so that Mike will leave Julie alone. Richard feels exhilarated after the incident and he is thinking about Julie, as it taken from the novel;

Even now, she was probably wondering where he was, what he was thinking, what he would do next. As if he were some kind of monster, the boogeyman of childhood nightmares. He wanted to laugh. How could such a terrible thing make him feel so good? (Sparks, 2003, p.303)

Richard himself actually admits that he feels good over the distress of someone else. He takes pleasure through the pain that he cause to someone else. Other evidence from the novel is when Richard beats Mike when he try to take Julie with him. It

was when Julie and Mike went to the beach house to make themselves safe from Richard. Richard who knew that they were not staying at Julie's place tried to hunt Julie down by looked for the information at the police department. Later on, Richard followed the police officers that went to meet Julie and Mike at the beach house. Richard watched Julie, Mike and Pete Gandy, a police officer, near the beach house. He waited for a good timing and came to struck Pete and Mike. When he struck Mike, he shows the affects characteristics, as it taken from the novel:

Richard stood over Mike with eyes wide, breathing hard, energize as never before. His hands were tingling, his legs shaking, but the sense! Oh, they were so alive! It was as if he were experiencing a world he'd never known. Sight and sound were amplified, and he could feel the slightest movement of air over his skin. The effect was dizzying, intoxicating. This was nothing like Pete. Or the real Richard Franklin. Or even Jessica. Jessica had fought, but not like this. Jessica had died at his hands, but there had been no sense of vanquishment, no victorious conquest. Just a sense of sorrow that she had forced this upon herself. No, tonight he felt triumphant, indefatigable, unbeatable. (Sparks, 2003, p.476)

Richard in the evidence above clearly says that he feels triumphant, indefatigable, and unbeatable when he knocked Mike down. He feels the pleasure of beating Mike because Mike fights him back and it makes him feel winning over Mike. He feels like he wins the conquest.

There is an evidence that shows Richard feels envious and anger toward Mike and Julie. It was when Mike left Julie alone after a fight about Richard whom stayed the night at Julie's house after they broke up. Julie explained the situation to Mike but Mike left Julie because he felt disappointed with her. Richard who watched the fight from a tree, felt relieved at first because Mike left her. A moment

later, Mike returned to Julie to apologize and comfort her. Richard who watched it felt angry and envy to both of them.

Richard had reversed course as soon as he saw Mike pull up in front of the house, and he climbed back into the tree. Now he was watching them, his face growing hard. No, Richard thought. No, no, *no*. . . . As if living a nightmare, he saw her go into Mike's arms; he saw her fold into him. . . . No, this was not happening, this couldn't be *happening*. Mike was back, and they were holding each other. As if they *loved* each other. (Sparks, 2003, p.369)

Richard is jealous when he saw Julie came to Mike again they loved each other. He is angry because Julie accepts Mike back.

He's breathing steadied as he opened his eyes. He was in control again, but he could still feel anger coursing through him. Why, he wondered, did she insist on repeating her mistakes? He'd tried to be nice. He'd tried to be fair. He'd been very patient with her and her little friend. More than patient. His eyes narrowed. Didn't she have any idea what she was forcing him to do? (Sparks, 2003, p. 369)

The evidence above shows Richard Franklin's anger toward Mike and Julie. He thinks that Julie is trying to make him getting angrier by seeing Julie and Mike together. It suggests that Richard Franklin has the affects characteristics as one of the antisocial personality disorder. He shows that he take pleasure through the distress and pain of others and he also feels the anger and envy of someone else's happiness..

3.6 Superego Pathology in Richard Franklin's Character

Superego pathology in Richard Franklin's Character is found by the way he behaves toward other characters. The first evidence taken from the novel is about when Richard murdered his parents. He murdered both of his parents because he thinks that his parents are danger for him because his parents frequently beat him

and he hates his parents because of that. He thinks that murder both of his parents are the only one way to be safe and survive from his parents.

The following night she'd done it again, but this time he'd expected her and accepted the beatings with the same quite rage he had in the past with his father. He knew then that he hated her, but that there was nothing he could do to stop her right away. Not with the police suspicious about the way his father had died. Nine months later, his back and legs were scared, he ground his mother's sleeping pills and slipped the contents into her vodka. After going to sleep, she never woke up. In the morning, as he stood over the bed staring at her, he thought about how limited her intelligence had been. Though she'd suspected that he'd had something to do with his father's death, she couldn't bring herself to believe that the same thing could happen to her. (Sparks, 2003, p.366)

The evidence above shows how Richard murdered his mother. It is found that he planned to murder his mother after the beginning of the tortured that his mother done to him. He could not do anything right away at the time because of the police's suspicions about the way his father died. He waited for nine months until he had the chance to murder his mother. He showed the signs of behaving cruelly to others and he expressed his emotion in extreme way by murder his parents. Other evidences that shows Richard Franklin's superego pathology characteristics is when Richard hunted Julie down to the beach house and tried to take her with him.

'Let me go!' she screamed. 'Stay away from me.' 'Think of all we can do together,' He said. 'We're two of a kind, you know. Survivors.' 'We'll do nothing together!' she screamed. 'I hate you!' He pulled savagely on her hair again, bringing her to her knees. 'Don't say that.' 'I hate you!' she screamed again. (Sparks, 2003, p. 484)

The evidence above shows that he is mean to Julie by pulling her hair until she falls on her knees. One more evidence that shows his mean behavior toward Julie is when

he got angry after Julie tried to fight him back and said she was not Jessica. He was enraged and threatened to kill her.

Richard put the gun to her temple, and Julie instinctively stopped moving. Gone was the calm expression on his face; reality seemed to have deserted him. She could see it in the way he looked at her, in the rasping sound he made as he drew a breath. 'I love you,' he repeated. 'I've always loved you.' Don't move, she thought. If you do, he'll kill you. 'But you're not giving me a chance to show you.' He pulled her by the hair, moving her ear closer to his mouth. 'Say it. Say you love me.' Julie said nothing. '*Say it!*' he screamed, and Julie flinched at the fury in his tone. It sounded raw, almost feral. She could feel the heat of his breath on the side of her face. 'I gave you a chance, and I even *forgave you* for what you've done to me! For what you forced me to do. Now *say it!*' (Sparks, 2003, p. 486)

The evidences show how Richard behaves cruelly toward Julie by the way he speaks to her. It is found that this evidence implies that Richard shows the way he expressed his emotion by extreme ways that he behaved meanly to Julie. The evidences above shows that Richard Franklin has superego pathology characteristics and thus confirms the researcher's assumption on his antisocial personality disorder.